

## ALL ON HECTOR REPORTED SAFE AT CHARLESTON

Many of Them Are Badly Bruised and Four of Crew Seriously Injured.

BIG COLLIER EXPECTED TO BE A TOTAL LOSS

Forty Men Aboard Eight Barges Still at Sea and Not Yet Heard From.

TUG GOES IN SEARCH OF THEM

Rains of Almost Cloud-Burst Proportions Cause Considerable Damage.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 15.—The 140 persons aboard the naval collier Hector, which it is expected will be a total loss as the result of breaking in two off Cape Romain, S. C. Friday night, were brought home here today.

Many of them were badly bruised, and four members of the crew were seriously injured. The death of a negro here and another at Savannah is the only toll of life exacted by the hurricane which wrecked the Hector. Forty men aboard eight barges are yet at sea, and have not been heard from.

The tug Wellington, commanded by Captain Nelson, left here today to search for her two barges which broke away during the hurricane. It was the Wellington which rescued 121 persons from the Hector. The tugboat buoy tender Cypress, which took off the other twenty-one men early today, went to sea after the other two barges, and four members of the crew were seriously injured. The death of a negro here and another at Savannah is the only toll of life exacted by the hurricane which wrecked the Hector. Forty men aboard eight barges are yet at sea, and have not been heard from.

UNSUCCESSFUL FIGHT AGAINST 120-MILE GALE

Tales of the unsuccessful fighting of the naval collier Hector against a gale of from 110 to 120 miles an hour, terrific seas, fires and disabled engines and the daring rescue of the men by the tug Wellington were brought here by the first survivors to land. The Wellington, storm-battered herself, and having lost two barges, worked for six hours taking off members of the crew and marines which the Hector was taking from Port Royal to Guantanamo.

The Hector left Charleston Lightship on Wednesday and Thursday morning at about 4 o'clock, ran into the worst of the hurricane that was sweeping up the coast. During Thursday huge waves broke over the vessel and the water entered the hatches, survivors said, flooding parts of the holds and disabling the engines. When she was unable to make way wireless calls for help were sent out.

As the big collier rolled in the water at the mercy of the wind which was driving her toward Cape Romain fires broke out in the hold. They did not gain great headway, but added to the terror of those aboard.

WORK OF TRANSFERRING MEN CONTINUES FOR SIX HOURS

The tug Wellington, with two daughters of Captain Nelson, of the Wellington, arrived at Charleston at 1 o'clock on Friday afternoon, about one hour after the collier had grounded fourteen miles north-northeast of Cape Romain. The Hector's launch had been incapacitated by the storm, but a small boat, with a line put out, had succeeded in reaching the Wellington. The dangerous work of transferring the men was immediately started and continued for six hours.

Captain Newell with about a score of men elected to remain on the forward part of the Hector, which then had almost parted at about midnight. The Wellington started for this port, and the Cypress set out to take off Captain Newell and his men, as it seemed certain there was no chance to save the collier. At 8 o'clock last night Captain Nelson and his men were forced to leave the Hector.

There were five men aboard each of the barges the Wellington lost while trying to tow them from Philadelphia to Jacksonville.

REFUSE TO DISCUSS EXACT CAUSE OF WRECK

Captain Newell, nor any of his officers would discuss the exact cause of the wrecking of the Hector, nor tell of their fight against fires that broke out while the vessel pitched in rolling seas until her reckoning was lost and she went aground.

It developed today that the reason rescuers were late in reaching her was that the Hector first reported herself off Charleston Lightship, as announced by the Charleston Navy-Yard, but that in reality she was off Cape Romain, some thirty miles to the north of the lightship.

The four members of the Hector's crew seriously injured are as follows: C. E. Mercer, serious burns. T. Christine, ship's carpenter, fractured leg and what appeared to be physical shock from gangrene setting in. Oliver Singleton, right leg fractured. Coal Passer McDermott, seriously burned.

RAILROAD SERVICE STILL INTERRUPTED

Railroad service into Charleston over the Southern, the Seaboard Air Line and the Atlantic Coast Line still was interrupted today, due to washouts near here. Rains of almost the proportions of cloud-bursts followed the hurricane. Trolley service and other public utilities virtually were restored today, although it will be several days.

## Nominated as Judge



REPRESENTATIVE JAMES HAY.

## MANY ASPIRE TO SUCCEED CONGRESSMAN JAMES HAY

Judge Thomas W. Harrison, of Winchester, Is First in Field With Announcement.

OTHERS ARE EXPECTED TO RUN

Valley Counties Make Strong Claims for Representation, as Piedmont Section Has Had Honor for Past Twenty Years.

The appointment of Representative James Hay, of the Seventh District, as a member of the United States Court of Claims and his impending retirement from Congress to accept the appointment caused a decided stir in Richmond political circles yesterday, and long-distance conferences between local and Seventh District leaders were the order of the day.

First among the important developments was the announcement by close friends of Judge Thomas W. Harrison, of Winchester, that he will be a candidate for the vacancy created by Mr. Hay's retirement. Judge Harrison is a former law partner of Richard Evelyn Byrd, former Speaker of the House of Delegates.

Judge Harrison's term as presiding judge of the Seventeenth Judicial Circuit does not expire until 1922. In recent years he has been frequently mentioned as a probable candidate for the State Supreme Court to succeed Judge George M. Harrison, of Augusta whenever he should retire from the bench. The latter's term expires in 1919, and under the terms of the amended judiciary pension act, he would be eligible, upon retirement, to a life pension on the same terms as Judge Keith, who has already retired.

While Circuit Judge Harrison has never held Federal office, he was for two terms a member of the State Senate. He was also a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1902-03. Judge Harrison is a native of Leesburg, Loudoun County, and belongs to a family long prominent in public affairs of the State and nation. He is a graduate of the University of Virginia and has been on the circuit bench for about fifteen years.

OTHER CANDIDATES ARE EXPECTED TO RUN

That there will be other candidates is taken for granted. Representative Hay has been a member of Congress from the Seventh District for eighteen years consecutively, and congressional timber has grown up without a chance to rear its head in Washington. The retirement of Mr. Hay will create in the Seventh a political situation full of stirring possibilities.

Among others who are looked upon as potential candidates for the Seventh District congressional seat are Judge R. T. W. Duke, of Charlottesville; State Senator N. B. Early, Jr., of Greene; State Senator H. H. Downing, of Warren; former State Senator George B. Keelzel, of Rockingham; former State Senator F. S. Tannen, of Shenandoah; Captain R. S. Parks, of Luray; Aubrey Weaver, of Page, and State Senator George N. Conrad, of Rockingham; Judge A. D. Dabney and Hallis Rinehart, of Charlottesville; former Commonwealth's Attorney Herbert S. Larrick, of Frederick, and Judge E. N. Newman, of Woodstock.

The district possesses able men in large number, many of whom have had long experience in public affairs. Should a contest develop in Democratic ranks, it will probably be a lively one. In old congressional days the Seventh District congressional nomination was frequently determined only after protracted meetings of the most exciting character. Since Mr. Hay's election, twenty years ago, the nomination has gone to him year after year practically without contest. Now that there is opportunity for beginning a new dynasty, the rival forces of the district will naturally be brought into play.

TRANS-BLUE RIDGE COUNTIES PRESENT STRONG CLAIMS

A natural assumption is that the trans-Blue Ridge counties will lay claim to the office on the ground that Madison, Mr. Hay's home, one of the four counties east of the Blue Ridge, has had the honor for eighteen years. The district is split by the mountain range, Albemarle, Madison, Greene and Rappahannock Counties and the city

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## WILSON NAMES HAY AS FEDERAL JUDGE

Virginia Representative Nominated to Court of Claims Bench.

REASONS FOR APPOINTMENT

Remarkable Tribute Paid in House When Announcement Is Made.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] WASHINGTON, July 15.—Representative James Hay, of Virginia, chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs, leader of the "small-arm" forces in Congress and the storm center of the legislative battle over the army reorganization bill, today was nominated by President Wilson to be a judge of the United States Court of Claims. Mr. Hay will retire from Congress at the end of the present session to accept the appointment. The position is for lifetime, and pays \$6,000 a year. After ten years' service the holder may retire on full pay.

Mr. Hay has represented the Seventh Virginia District in Congress for twenty years, and since his youth has been a power in the Virginia Democratic political organization. He now is about sixty-five years old. He served as Commonwealth's attorney of his county, and in the House and Senate of the Virginia Assembly before coming to Congress. His colleagues believe confirmation will be voted promptly by the Senate.

Representative S. H. Dent, of Alabama, ranking Democratic member, automatically will become chairman of the Military Committee for the remainder of the session upon Mr. Hay's retirement.

DEFEAT OF GARRISON PLAN DUE TO HIS INFLUENCE

To him, more than any other man in Congress, was due the defeat of former Secretary Garrison's plan for organizing a Federal continental volunteer army, a reserve behind the regulars. He has opposed a large regular army, but agreed to a considerable increase in the reorganization bill originally reported by his committee.

The announcement of Mr. Hay's nomination hit Congress like a bombshell. Only a half-dozen of the Virginians' most intimate friends had any knowledge that the appointment would be made. Neither Mr. Hay nor those on the "inside" had any idea that the nomination would be sent to the Senate so soon.

The appointment of Mr. Hay gave rise to a great deal of political conjecture in Congress. There were reports that the President desired to eliminate Mr. Hay's influence in plans to strengthen the army, as the Virginian has persistently stood for his own "small-arm" views in all the preparedness legislation. There were other reports that Mr. Hay, on account of his stand for a small army, faced defeat in the Seventh Virginia District, which he has represented in Congress for twenty years.

APPOINTMENT TENDERED TO HAY IN FEBRUARY

The Times-Dispatch correspondent, however, learns on trustworthy authority that the appointment was tendered Mr. Hay last February by the President shortly after Judge George G. Atkinson retired under the age retirement law. The selection of Mr. Hay was brought about this way, according to reliable information.

Last fall Mr. Hay told a close friend that he was getting weary of the arduous labors in Congress, and expressed a wish to end his career on the bench in Washington. This friend, who is not identified with public life, told President Wilson, who expressed a readiness to gratify the wish of the Virginian. The President, it is stated, kept the matter in mind, and about six months later a vacancy on the Court of Claims was created by the retirement of Judge Atkinson. Shortly afterwards the President asked Mr. Hay if he desired this appointment. The whole matter was kept as a closed book, and only a few intimate friends of the Virginian knew about it.

Mr. Hay's retirement will create a vacancy in the House from the Seventh Virginia District, for which there will be a big scramble. A half-dozen leading Democrats will seek the Democratic nomination. Names of those who, it is understood in Washington, will be candidates for the Democratic nomination are Judge W. T. Harrison, of Winchester; State Senator H. B. Early, of Greene; State Senator Conrad, of Rockingham; Judge R. T. W. Duke, of Albemarle; former State Senator Blackburn Smith, of Clarke, and State Senator H. H. Downing, of Front Royal. United States District Attorney Richard Evelyn Byrd, of Winchester, will not be a candidate, it is stated, and will give his support to Judge Harrison.

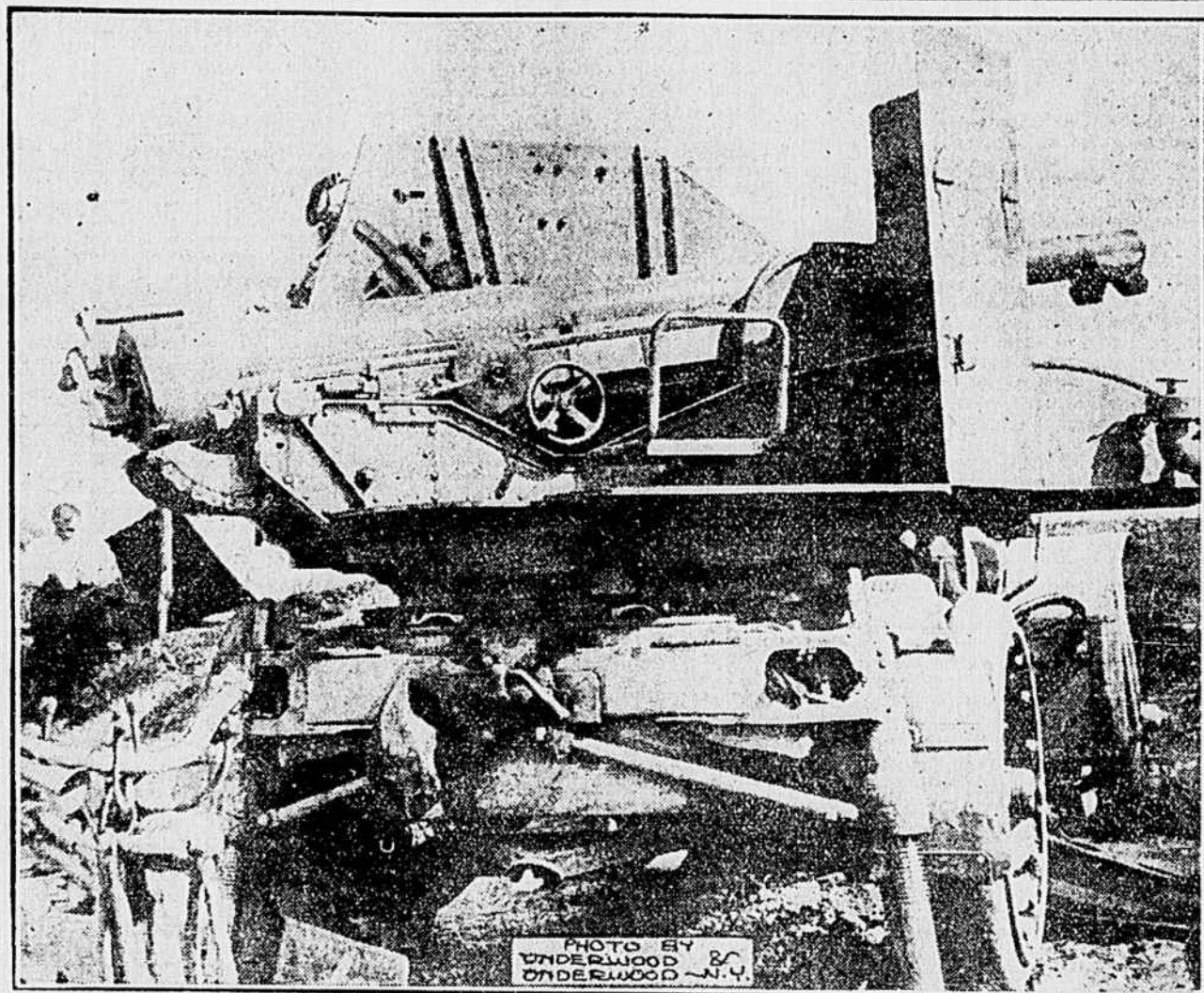
HARRISON AND DUKE EXPECTED TO LEAD

The impression prevails here that the contest will be between Judge Harrison and Judge Duke. Although Judge Harrison's plans are not fully developed, it is understood that he intends to be a candidate, and will resign from the Circuit Court bench within a few days in order to make the race. It is also expected that State Senator Smith, of Berryville, and Senator Downing, of Front Royal, will be in the race. They have indicated a desire to their friends to make the race for Congress in the event Mr. Hay retired from Congress.

Mr. Hay came to Congress in 1896, on the crest of the Bryan "free-silver" wave. He succeeded the late Judge Turner, of Front Royal, who refused a renomination for Congress after the Democratic party made free silver the paramount issue in its presidential campaign.

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# BRITISH FORCES DEEPEN DENT IN GERMAN LINES



The necessity for destroying aeroplanes which fly over the lines on spying tours has produced this monster French anti-aircraft gun. The gun is a mechanical perfection, and rests in a movable turret, which is mounted on a heavy motor truck.

## TEN PER CENT GIVEN LEAVE OVER SUNDAY

Many Men Allowed to Go Home From Camp Stuart on Visit.

ENGINEERS ARE MUSTERED IN

Orders Telegraphed to Officers of Fourth Regiment to Report Here for Special Work as Recruiting Details—Services in Camp.

Ten per cent of the men in each command at Camp Stuart received leave of absence from 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon till 6 o'clock to-morrow morning. The order issued from camp headquarters yesterday afternoon permits about 100 soldiers to spend Sunday as they choose and gives them a well-earned holiday from the routine of camp life.

Filled with hard work, healthy living and freedom from care, the days of the soldiers at Camp Stuart are profitable, but not sensational. Few developments occurred yesterday. The engineers were mustered into State service last night, sixty-two strong, and will receive uniforms and equipment to-day, it is stated.

Although these men took the State oath several days ago, they did not then have the required number to be officially recognized as a company in the organized militia. From taking the oath the only advantage gained was that desertion was prevented, and the men already on the list were held until enough others joined for the whole body to be mustered in.

ORDERS SENT TO RECRUITING OFFICERS

Recruiting officers from the Fourth Regiment will report to-morrow instead of yesterday, as was previously reported. Orders were telegraphed yesterday afternoon to the following officers: Major A. B. Percy, Lynchburg; Captain J. L. Mitchell, Norfolk; Captain J. V. Bidgood, Jr., Norfolk; Captain G. W. Burns, Portsmouth; First Lieutenant Blair Wilson, Norfolk; First Lieutenant Robert C. Kent, Jr., Norfolk, and First Lieutenant F. H. Bonduant, Norfolk.

The telegraphed order follows:

Report this office first train Monday with enlisted detail, one sergeant, one corporal and one private for physical examination, muster into Federal service and instructions recruiting duty.

SALE, Adjutant-General.

Adjutant-General Sale yesterday received from the Department of the East detailed instructions for the men on recruiting duty. Recruits for the organizations now in Camp Stuart will be sent directly to the camp, but those for the regiments on the Mexican border will be sent to Fort Myer, the recruiting rendezvous for Virginia and the District of Columbia.

CLOSE CO-OPERATION BETWEEN RECRUITING OFFICERS

The instructions state that immediately after receiving the recruits will be inoculated against typhoid fever and vaccinated, if necessary, against smallpox. Close co-operation is assured between recruiting officers for the militia and for the regular army. Either arm of the service is instructed to receive men for the other, and the more experienced regulars are to give all possible aid and advice to the militia-men.

Intensive training for the recruits is specified in the order. Each man will receive full field and ordnance equipment at once, and will learn as fully as possible the work of the soldier. In the rendezvous at Fort Myer each night trip—Adv.

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## UPHOLDS EASLEY'S VIEW OF CRADDOCK TAXES

Attorney-General Pollard Says Local Board of Review Has Not Made Correct Return.

REDUCED EASLEY'S FIGURES

Craddock Reported \$200,000 as Capital, Easley Added \$2,113,110 and Local Board Reduced Amount Subject to Taxation to \$348,025.

Publication yesterday of a statement from John W. Craddock, of Lynchburg, setting forth his views as to the alleged errors of James S. Easley, deposed examiner of records of the Sixth Circuit, in assessing the capital of the Craddock-Terry Co. drew attention anew to the quite opposite views with reference to the same assessments that are held by the office of the Attorney-General of Virginia.

According to Mr. Craddock, Mr. Easley erred in assuming that he had the right to consider the larger part of the capital of the Craddock-Terry Co. as exclusively "manufacturing capital" without taking into consideration the fact that the law provides, to quote Mr. Craddock, "that the mercantile department of a corporation engaged both as manufacturers and merchants shall be taxed by one method and the manufacturing department taxed by another method."

Other errors on the part of Mr. Easley are alleged by Mr. Craddock, but this is the one which is responsible for the greater part of the variance between the assessment as reported by the examiner of records and the reduced assessment as made by the local board of review and held by Mr. Craddock to be correct.

While the question of the correctness of Mr. Easley's assessment of the Craddock property is yet to be finally determined, and is not directly related to the unrest that has followed his summary removal by the Tax Board, it is popularly looked upon as the starting point of the dissatisfaction with Mr. Easley's services that culminated in quite a general movement to bring about his removal.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL UPHOLDS EASLEY

Reference to the records in the Attorney-General's office disclosed the fact that at a meeting held in the Governor's office on Wednesday, October 27, 1915, the State Advisory Board on Taxation unanimously adopted the following resolution:

"It being suggested to the board that there has been an erroneous assessment for the year 1915 of the capital of the Craddock-Terry Co., of Lynchburg, Va., whereby the revenue of the Commonwealth is affected injuriously, therefore the Attorney-General of Virginia is hereby requested to investigate such suggestion, and if of the opinion that the interests of the Commonwealth have been injuriously affected by such assessment to take such legal steps for correction and increase of the same as he may be advised."

Acting upon this instruction from the Tax Board, the Attorney-General had a special investigation of the Craddock-Terry Company assessment made in Lynchburg, where Mr. Craddock, Mr. Easley and the Commissioner of the Revenue were all interviewed.

The investigation disclosed that for the year 1915 the Craddock-Terry Company reported for taxation as capital the sum of \$200,000; that the Examiner of Records added to this the sum of \$2,113,110, and that the local board

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## ORPET ACQUITTED BY JURY OF KILLING SWEETHEART

Verdict in Favor of University Student Returned After Five Hours' Deliberation.

AGREEMENT ON THIRD BALLOT

Freed Youth Silent Through Excess of Emotion—Shakes Hands With Each of Jurors—History of Perplexing Case.

WAUKEGAN, ILL., July 15.—William H. Orpet, the university student, charged with murdering Marion Lambert, a high-school girl, and his former sweetheart, was found not guilty by a jury in Judge Donnelly's court after five hours' deliberation.

The jury retired at 2:50 o'clock. At 6 o'clock its members were taken to dinner, where they spent half an hour. One hour later came word that a verdict had been reached. Probably fifty persons were still waiting for it. Orpet was sent for in his cell and Judge Donnelly was still at the courthouse.

Three ballots were taken. The first two stood 11 to 1 for acquittal. Orpet was silent through excess of emotion. He was barely able to return the handshakes of his attorneys. He made his way to the jurors and shook their hands one by one, smiling, but saying nothing.

Mr. Orpet noted that a photographer was trying to snap a picture of her son and herself, and warned him, meanwhile shielding her own face with a newspaper.

The defendant, his father and mother, his brother and several friends hurried into the witness room, where their privacy was safeguarded by a bailiff. Half an hour later they emerged.

"We'll go home now, William," Mrs. Orpet said, and they made their way down the back stairs and to the jail.

ONE OF MOST PERPLEXING CASES IN CRIMINAL HISTORY

The case of Marion Lambert and William H. Orpet in the course of its development became one of the most perplexing in the annals of criminal history. Motive paralleled motive, action paralleled action, opportunity paralleled opportunity until the marks of murder and of suicide became substantially as one.

In the end, the guilt or innocence of the defendant, so far as the addition of actual facts was concerned, went to the jury on the mystifying niceties of chemical analysis and Orpet's own compromising conduct. The mystery attracted unusual interest in all parts of the United States and Canada.

Trial of the case, including selection of a jury, occupied the better part of two months. There appeared in evidence forty-four letters written by Orpet to Marion over a period of a year; bottles and boxes containing samples of cyanide from the McCormick estate, from the Deerfield High School laboratory, from Kraft's drug store at Lake Forest and white powder scraped from Marion's hand and from spots on her cloak; the girl's garments; a magazine article dealing with the use of cyanide as a fumigator in greenhouses; the chemistry textbooks used respectively by the high school girl and the college student, a copy of the Wisconsin statute dealing with the sale of poisons, and a bottle of molasses and water.

Five chemists, all of whom were specialists in toxicology; one alienist, two surveyors, druggists, street car men.

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## FOUR-MILE GAIN SINCE BEGINNING OF LATEST DRIVE

Berlin Admits That Haig's Forces Occupy Trones Wood.

CLAIM ATTACK IS STEMMED, BUT FIGHTING CONTINUES

English Capture 2,000 More Prisoners, Making Total in Excess of 10,000.

FRENCH ARE BUSY AT VERDUN

On Russian Front, Most Intense Fighting Takes Place Near Baranovich.

British forces now have reached the third line of the German defenses north of the Somme, and have advanced four miles since the beginning of their offensive on July 1.

Berlin admits General Haig's forces have gained some ground, and that they have occupied Trones wood. British losses in the attack are described by Berlin as "most severe." The Germans claim the attack has been stemmed, but say the fighting continues.

In addition to pushing back the German lines, the British have captured 2,000 more prisoners, the total now being in excess of 10,000. German resistance has been stubborn, but the British have been able, thus far, to retain their positions.

While the British are thus pushing back the Teutonic lines, the French on their right flank are remaining comparatively inactive, having already achieved a similar object. They are busy at Verdun, however, where they have repulsed an attack near the Avocourt road, on the extreme left of the Verdun front, while their artillery is actively replying to bombardments by the Crown Prince's guns on the east bank of the Meuse.

At Apremont attempted German attacks were broken up by the French fire.

SITUATION ON STOKHOD REMAINS UNCHANGED

On the Russian front the most intense fighting is taking place near Baranovich, where the situation on the Stokhod River remains unchanged. The village of Skrobowa has been the scene of desperate encounters, Petrograd and Berlin announce. The Russian War Office reports the repulse of three German attacks against the village, after which the Russians attacked and gained new positions.

Berlin claims the recapture of parts of positions lost to the Russians in the Skrobowa region early in July. In addition, Prince Leopold's forces took 1,500 prisoners.

Northeast of Friedland the Germans have repulsed Russian attacks, while the Russians assert they repulsed a German offensive southeast of Riga.

In Galicia, near Delatyn, Vienna claims the repulse of Russian vanguards, which attempted to enter the town, and the failure of an attack against the Austrians southwest of the town.

Russian forces continue their advance west of Erzerum, and are within ten miles of Baidart.

Petrograd reports successful fighting at other points along the line, especially in the region of Mush. Italian troops have taken strong Austrian positions at the head of the Posina Valley and stopped violent attempts to recapture them. Rome declares that Italian successes in the Tofana region, following the capture of Monte Castello, have been "very marked."

On the sea there have been additional successes for the central powers. A German submarine, a Berlin admiralty statement says, has destroyed a British auxiliary cruiser of about 7,000 tons in the North Sea. Off the English coast German submarines have sunk three British patrol boats. An Austrian submarine has sunk an Italian destroyer.

FURTHER IMPORTANT SUCCESSSES FOR BRITISH

LONDON, July 16.—"Further important successes" on the German second line have been gained by the British, according to the official communication issued at midnight. The British captured the whole of the Delville wood and repulsed a strong counterattack.

The text reads: "Heavy fighting continued all day in the Pozieres-Gallmont sector of the German second line, as a result of which further important successes have been gained by our troops."

"East of Longueval, despite the enemy's desperate resistance, we captured the whole of Delville wood, and repulsed a strong counterattack with severe losses to the enemy."

"North of Bazentin-le-Grand our troops penetrated the German third line at the Bois-de-Faureux, in which we obtained lodgment. In this neighborhood a detachment of the enemy was successfully accounted for by a squadron of Dragoon Guards—the first opportunity for mounted action afforded the cavalry since 1914."

"West of Bazentin-le-Grand we captured the whole wood of that name